the notice of the Government. The effect of the G. O. was to undo the beneficent provisions of the Regulation. There was no justification for thus repealing the Regulation, passed in the Legislative Council, by a G. O. Ever after the Regulation of 1067, the practice of the courts was to award ground value and value of the trees separately.

Dewan.—Generally, with reference to the amount of compensation awarded when lands were acquired, do you contend that the value given to the owners is too low ?

Member.—No, Sir. If the value of the ground and of the trees be given, the compensation will be moderate and, in that case, I have no grievance.

Dewan.—Is there any specific instance in which, by reason of the above order, the compensation awarded fell very low ?

The Member said that there were several instances in which the owners were prejudicially affected. He said that the High Court decided a case in A. S. No. 423 of 1089 after the passing of the G. O., adopting the interpretation contained in it, but without actually referring to it in the judgment, even though there was a prior decision by a Full Bench of the High Court in A. S. 127 of 1076 to the contrary effect. It was in the case of jenmom lands that the greatest hardship resulted by an application of the proceedings, for, if the ground was valued, three-fourths of the compensation went to the Jenmi and if the trees were valued, three-fourths would go to the Kudiyan.

He took the hypothetical case of two persons possessing an acre of ground in the High Ranges, in the mofussil parts and in a town. One of them planted first class cocoanut trees in all the three places, and the other left his holdings fallow. In the High Ranges the former would get Rs. 2,500 as compensation at the rate of Rs. 25 per cocoanut tree, while the latter would get only Rs. 100 as ground value, at Re. 1 per cent. In the mofussil parts, where the ground value might be put at Rs. 25 per cent, both of them would get Rs. 2,500 each, the industrious and the indolent equally. In the town, where the ground value might be put at Rs. 50 per cent, the industrious man would get only Rs. 2,500 while the indolent would get Rs. 5,000. Such was the practical result of the working of the above-said G. O. He therefore prayed that the G. O. might be annulled and the original procedure of separate valuation of land and trees restored.

Dewan's reply.—The G. O does not require any modification.

18. The value charged on forest land.

Mr. S. P. Eaton (Member, Mundakayam Planters' Association) said that his representation had already formed the subject of a deputation to the Government and it was receiving their favourable consideration. He was of opinion that any barrier such as the present land regulation placed in the way of the development of cultivation of lands would be prejudicial to the best interests of the State itself. The undeveloped resources of a country did not represent wealth. Consequent to the development of cultivation, a very large sum of money was put in circulation, the benefits from which accrued to the State itself and to the various communities resident therein. It was pointed out that the present affluent condition of Mundakayam and Peermade were instances which would go to support his view. The present Regulation, he feared, would absolutely prohibit further development of the planting industry. He hoped that the Government would give the matter their most favourable consideration.

Dewan's reply.—I have been discussing this question with Mr. Stewart and others. I shall consider it again.

(2) FOREST.

19. Desirability of permitting the people of the Tovala taluk to remove fuel and green manure from the adjoining reserved forests on the free pass system.

Mr. S. Lekshminarayana Aiyar (Member, Tovala taluk) said that the people of the taluk were allowed, till recently, to transport fuel from the Veerapuli

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